## NOTES ON BASE

This map is one in a series covering the entire surface of Mars at a nominal scale of 1:5,000,000. The series was originally compiled from Mariner 9 data (Batson and others, 1979). The original shaded relief base was revised and augmented with image data from Viking Orbiter, but feature positions were not shifted to fit controls derived from Viking.

# ADOPTED FIGURE

The figure of Mars used for the computation of the map projection is an oblate spheroid (flattening of 1/192) with an equatorial radius of 3,393.4 km and a polar radius of 3,375.7 km.

The Mercator, Lambert Conformal Conic, and Polar Stereographic projections are used for this map series. The scale of the series is 1:5,000,000 at the equator. The projections have common scales of 1:4,336,000 at lat  $\pm 30^{\circ}$  and 1:4,306,000 at lat  $\pm 65^{\circ}$ . Standard parallels for the Lambert Conformal Conic projection are at lat ±35.8° and ±59.2°. Longitude increases to the west in accordance with astronomical convention for Mars. Latitude is planetographic.

### CONTROL

Planimetric control of the shaded relief is provided by photogrammetric triangulation using Mariner 9 images (Davies, 1973; Davies and Arthur, 1973) and the radio-tracked position of the Mariner 9 spacecraft. The first meridian passes through the center of a small crater, Airy-O (lat  $5.19^{\circ}\ \mathrm{S.},$ long 0°), within the crater Airy.

Primary controls used in the network include the Viking Orbiter Secondary Experiment Data Record, radio-occultation measurements from both Mariner 9 and Viking Missions (Lorell and others, 1972; Kliore and others, 1973; Lindal and others, 1979), Earth-based radar observations (Pettengill and others, 1971; Downs and others, 1975), and the Mars primary control network of the Rand Corporation (Davies and others, 1978).

## MAPPING TECHNIQUE

Shaded relief was portrayed by photointerpretive methods described by Inge and Bridges (1976). Uniform sun illumination from the west was used throughout. The original rendition of feature positions, sizes, and shapes was taken from a controlled base mosaic of Mariner 9 images. Various computer enhancements of many Mariner 9 and Viking Orbiter images besides those in the base mosaic were examined in an attempt to portray the surface as accurately as possible.

Initial shaded relief analysis and representation were made by Barbara J. Hall; revisions were made by Patricia M. Bridges.

# martian surface, although the color used may approximate it. NOMENCLATURE

Names on this sheet are approved by the International Astronomical Union (IAU, 1974, 1977, 1980, 1983, 1998).

Abbreviation for Mars Chart 19. M 5M -15/22 RN: Abbreviation for Mars; 1:5,000,000 series; center of sheet, lat 15° S., long 22°; shaded relief map (R) with nomenclature (N).

# REFERENCES

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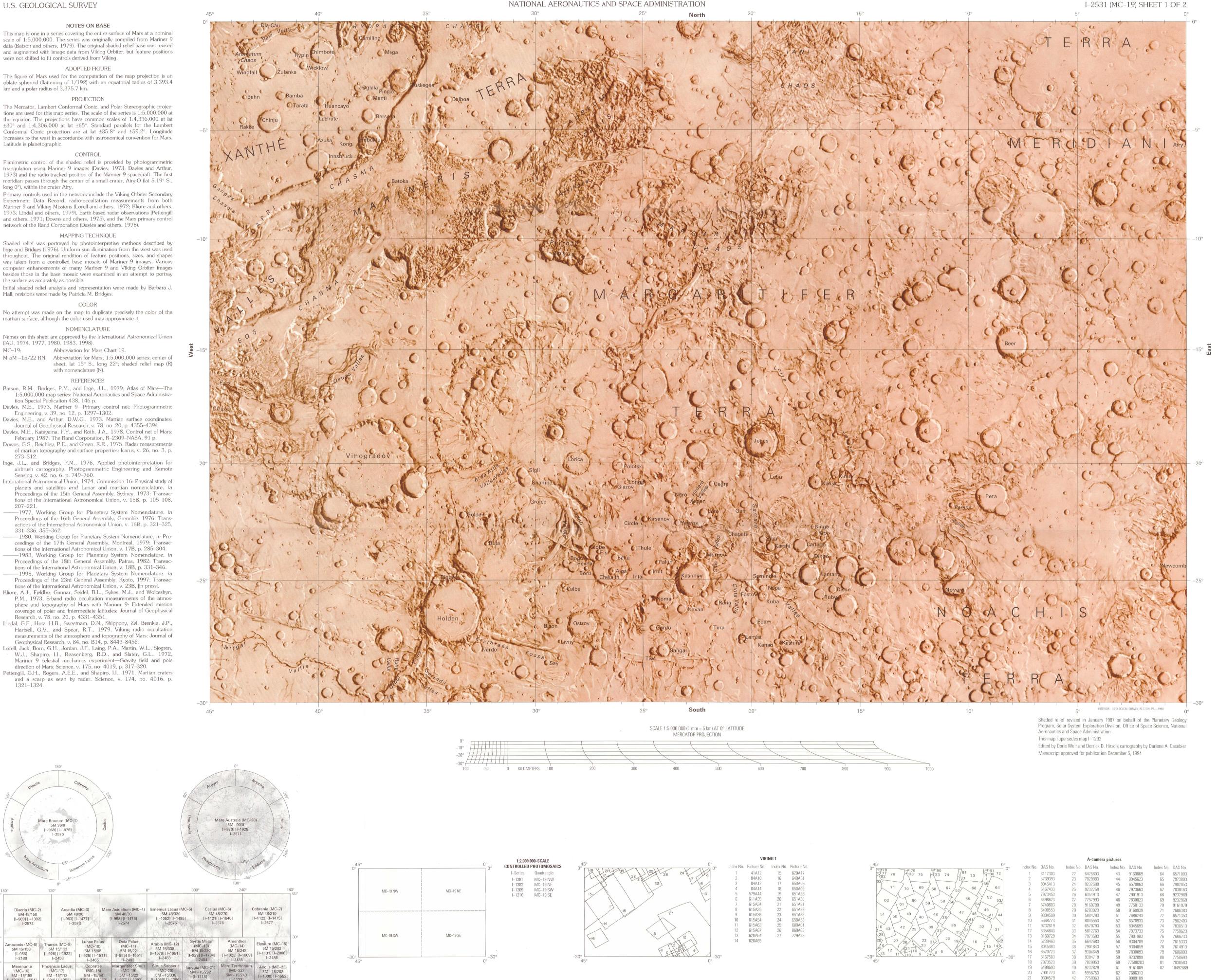
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Prepared for the

QUADRANGLE LOCATION Number preceded by I refers to published shaded relief map. (Number in brackets refers to earlier map superseded by revised version.)

5M -48/30

5M -48/330

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INDEX OF MARINER 9 PICTURES

The mosaic used to control the positioning of features on this map was made with

the Mariner 9 A-camera pictures outlined above. Useful coverage is not available

in the crosshatched areas. The DAS number may vary slightly (usually by 5)

among different versions of the same picture.

Arcadia (MC-3)

5M -48/90

Lunae Palus (MC-10) 5M 15/68

Diacria (MC–2) 5M 48/150 [I–989] [I–1392]

5M 15/158 [I–956] I–2180

INDEX OF VIKING SOURCES

This shaded relief map has been revised by utilizing 1:2,000,000-scale controlled

photomosaics and supplementary Viking pictures outlined above. Copies of vari-

ous enhancements of these pictures are available from National Space Science Data Center, Code 601, Goddard Space Flight Center, Greenbelt, MD 20771.